of interest:

HATS.

## SPRING OVERCOATS

and a great line of

CHILDREN'S SUITS

(Knee-pants Suits, etc.,) At a saving to purchasers of from 20 to 25 per cent. on current prices.

5&7 West Washington St.

HATS.

HATS.

# TRAVELERS' INDEX.

# KANKAKEE LINE WAY

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CHICAGO. A party of artists and admirers of art will leave via the Kankakee line for Chicago on Wednesday night, at a reduced rate (the rate depending on number of tickets sold). They go to view some celebrated paintings by a famous Russian artist-can't spell his same-for art people it is not necessary, because they tnow who he is, and for those not interested in it, it is also useless, because they don't care to know his name. Full particulars of this party can be had from Miss Mary Dean. 620 North Meridian street, teleephone 232, or at Big 4 ticket-office, corner Washingtop and Meridian streets.

A LOW RATE TO VIRGINIA. The Chesapeake & Ohio are offering cheap tickets-Cincinnati to points in Old Virginia—a splendid op-portunity to visit the Old Dominion for health, pleas are and business.

TIME CARD. Depart: : 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 3:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive:: 10:40 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m 

Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. Louis at 7:30 a. m.

TIME OF TRAINS: N. Y. & Boston "Flyer" I'vs... \*3:20 a m, \*4:00 p m Cleveland Express leaves..... 7:30 a m, \*7:25 p m Ft. Wayne & Dayton Exp. lv's. \*11:15 a m N. Y. & Boston Express arr ... \*11:35 a m, \*10:35 p m Mail and Express arrives ..... \*6:55 a m, 5:15 p m St.L. & Kan. C'y Fast Line lvs. \*11:55 a m. \*11:00 p m Mail and Express leaves...... \*7:25 a m. 5:30 p m St. Louis Fast Express arrives. \*3:10 a m. \*3:40 p m Mail and Express arrives...... 10:00 a m. \*6:25 p m For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, or Union Station. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Report of Its Operations and Earnings for the Past Year-Old Officers Re-Elected.

CHICAGO, March 26 .- The annual meeting of the American Bell Telephone Company was held to-day, President Howard Stockton in the chair. While the balloting for directors and other officers was in progress, the annual report was read. It says: "Your directors, believing that a part of the income from royalties should be treated as capital, have transferred \$100,000 from the net surplus for the year to a reserve account. The company earned in the year 24.45 per cent, on the stock, and has assets of \$258 per share. The long-distance service has been extended from Albany to Buffalo, and new lines have been built from Chicago to Milwaukee and from Boston to Providence. Additional pole lines have been built from New Haven to New York. About \$2,200,000 has been spent on long lines, which now comprise 26,083 miles of wire. The gross earnings of the year were \$3,865,118; expenses, \$1,450,913; net earnings, \$2,415,205; total divider ds. \$1,789,878. Deducting reserve for general depreciation, the surplus account remains the same as last year, \$2,028,035. The number of exchanges shows an increase of 3; branch offices, 452; miles of wire, 170,471, an increase of 24,033; subscribers, 171,454, an increase of 12,742; instruments under rental, 411,511, an increase of 31,234. The reports of the fifty licensed telephone companies within the United States show a steady increase of business and conservative management. There are 947 extra territorial lines, with 73,293 miles of wire, an increase of 20 lines and 18,500 miles of story of the killing before because Jim did not went through his pockets and found \$7; Jim took \$4 and I took \$3. When we killed him we thought he had more money, but when we left the church I had no idea of killing him. I have not told the story of the killing before because Jim did wire. Of underground wires there are 17,-384 miles, an increase of 9,000 miles. Of this increase New York had 4,083 miles.

The report was accepted. The result of the balloting showed that the old officers

were elected, with the exception of Stanton Blake, who was elected a director in place of Channing Clapp.

### SAM SMALL'S AMBITION.

He Proposes to Run for Congress in Georgia District.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26 .- A novel political sensation has been sprung upon the voters of the Fifth congressional district of this State. Rev. Sam Small will contest it next year with Hon. John D. Stewart, the present incumbent. Stewart is the heaviest piece of timber in the Georgia delegation, and he owes his presence in Congress to the jealously of the outlying counties against the city of Atlanta, which had preagainst the city of Atlanta, which had previously furnished the Congressmen. He is thoroughly afraid of the rural papers of his district, and whenever one of them criticises his votes he writes pleading letters to get back into favor. He is a resident of Spalding county.

It so happens that Rev. Sam Smell, the evangelist, was raised in that county. His advocacy of Prohibition has brought him close to the people of the rural precincts, while his long residence in Atlanta makes him acceptable to the people of that city.

him acceptable to the people of that city. Besides this, it is said that he will get the solid Republican support. The scheme is looked upon as one looking ultimately to the placing of independent candidates in every district of the State, where a suitable one with some local question to run upon can be found. There can be no doubt that Small will sweep the Fifth district, as he has the nerve to make an aggressive

Indians Likely to Cause Bloodshed. PRESCOTT, A. T., March 26.-Chitachua, rebellious chief, and fifteen warriors are intrenched fourteen miles north of the San Carlos agency, and are defying the military authorities. The Indians are charged with murdering a teamster and stealing thirty head of cattle. The soldiers expect to have considerable trouble with them, and blood-shed is looked for.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

# WEDNESDAY-Fair weather; slightly colder.

A Turkey having harshly criticised the Singing of a Peacock, the latter Bird posted off to a Famous Sage in the neighborhood, and said:

"Your Decisions have always been so Just and Conscientious that I am ready to Abide by what you say. I claim to have a particularly sweet voice when I sing. I will leave it to you to Decide."

Thereupon the Peacock took a long breath and whooped up a verse of Song.

"My Friend," replied the Sage, as his hair ceased Hats and Caps for men and boys—soft and stiff hats, new, elegant, and at close ing to strengthen it. Had you refused to sing I Voice for song. As it is, I must decide that the Turkey is level on top of the head."

Moral-Silent people make the best impression Therefore, we "ain't sayin' a word" about the great enlarged store that we are going to have in a few days' further than wait and see. .

# THE WHEN

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S
Surgical Instrument House,
92 South Illinois street,

#### A Two-Dollar Bill

Ought to buy a good Hat-a Hat that would fit the wearer, look respectable, and do good service. Such a Hat you

### BAMBERGER,

16 East Washington Street.

MURDERED FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

The Perpetrators of the Deed Confess Their Crime and Will Be Hanged To-Day.

LEBANON, Tenn., March 26.-Jim Turnee and Mack Francis, the two negroes who are to be hanged to-morrow, have confessed their crime. They killed Lem Martin, at Round Top, Aug. 31, 1888. Martin was a half-witted, inoffensive young man who was known by all the negroes of his community. It seems that on the evening of this atrocity Martin went to a negro meeting in in the neighborhood, carrying with him about \$7. He took occasion to count this money while standing near a church door. It appears from the development of the case in court that one of these negroes struck a match and looked at the money while in the hand of Martin. These two negroes went behind the house during the evening to plan the murder, and; were overheard by a negro who chanced to be feeling unwell and had gone out of the house to lie down. After preaching was over and the congregation was dispersing, these negroes, Turnee and Francis,

were seen going in opposite directions, but in a few minutes Mack Francis was met going back in the direction of Martin's home. Jim Turnee also left the party with whom he was walking and went back. A pistol shot was heard by a negro boy who was sitting in front of a hut near the spot where Martin was found dead, and within a few minutes he recognized two negroes passing up the road to be Turnee and Francis, and called them by name but received no response. These negroes were arrested on suspicion within a few days, tried before the magistrates of the district for the crime,

and bound over to the Circuit Court, where they were found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced by Judge Cant-rell to be hanged. An appeal was taken by the defending attorneys, and the case was heard before the last term of the Supreme Court, where the former decree was confirmed, and the execution set for March 27. The prisoners were lodged in the Nashville jail, from which they were removed this morning and brought to Lebanon

custody of Sheriff Bandy. "We waited outside the door of the church till the crowd came out, and when Martin was about 100 yards down the road we followed him. When we caught up with him he was walking with some of the people from the church, and we fell back and waited till he got by himself; then we caught up with him again and walked along, one of us on each side of him. Then Jim drew his pistol and shot him twice, Lon's head fell forward and he said: 'Jim, Jim;' he then turned to me and said, threat eningly, 'Shoot! why don't you shoot!' I then shot twice and hit Lon in the body,

not want me to. Turnee heard the confession throughout, and when it was over said it was a true statement. Francis endeavored to get his spiritual adviser to promise to tell his story for him on the scaffold, saying that h would corroborate it, but finally said that he would make his confession on the

Burial of Stanley Matthews.

CINCINNATI, March 26 .- The burial of Stanley Matthews, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a simple ceremony. The remains arrived this morning, and were taken by rail to the cem-etery station at Winton Place, where the undertaker's hearse and carriages met the train. At Spring Grove Cemetery a very large assemblage of friends and acquaint-ances of the distinguished dead had gathered. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used, the rector be-ing the Rev. Dr. Pise, of Glendale. The day was delightfully clear and balmy, and the assemblage at the grave was one of more than ordinary interest. Besides the members of the family and the justices of the Supreme Court and others from Washington, there were present Governor For-aker, Lieutenant-Governor Lyons, members of the Ohio Senate, a committee of the bers of the Ohio Senate, a committee of the House of Representatives, Henry Waterson, of Louisville; Murat Halstend, ex-President Hayes, and a committee of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The latter placed on the grave the usual emblem of a white pillow of flowers, with the words "Loyal Legion" in purple. Flowers from the President and Mrs. Harrison, and from the District of Columbia commandey were also left on the grave. The family went to also left on the grave. The family went to Glendale after the ceremony, and the oth-ers came to the city and will return to Washington to-night.

Consecration of Bishop Knight. MILWAUKEE, March 26,-To-day Milwaukee, for the first time in her history, has been the scene of the consecration of a try before 12 o'clock and occupied about three hours. Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, was the chief consecrator, his associates be Carlos agency, and are defying the military authorities. The Indians are charged with murdering a teamster and stealing thirty head of cattle. The soldiers expect to have considerable trouble with them, and bloodshed is looked for.

If you covet appetite, flesh. color, vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Was the chief consecrator, his associates being Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, and Bishop Perry, of Iowa. The presenting bishops were Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, and Assistant Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota. Rev. Dr. Riley, of Nashotah, and Rev. Dr. E. P. Wright, of this city, attended the new bishop. All Saints' Cathedral, where the ceremony occurred, was crowded to overflowing.

ENGLAND'S QUAKER ORATOR

John Bright Suffers Another Relapse, The Peacock and the Sage Which Promises to End in Death.

> He Has Taken No Food, Except with a Spoon, for Thirty-Six Hours, Is Unconscious and His Condition Is Said to Be Hopeless.

> A Mexican Excursion Steamer Founders and a Large Number of Lives Are Lost.

should certainly have decided that you had a sweet | Fifty Bodies Recovered, and It Is Thought Many More Still Remain in the Sunken Vessel -The Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.



JOHN BRIGHT.

The Great Englishman Is Unconscious, and His Condition Is Hopeless.

LONDON, March 26.-Mr. John Bright has suffered another relapse, and is very weak. He has not taken food for thirty-six hours, except from a spoon. Dr. Hoyle, Mr. Bright's physician, says he is gradually

10 P. M .- Mr. Bright is unconscious, and his condition is hopeless.

LONDON, March 27 .- At midnight last night Mr. Bright was reported to be sinking. He was still unconscious. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent messages of sympathy to the family.

John Bright was born at Greenbank, near Rochdale, in Lancashire, afterwards the cradle of co-operation in England, on Nov. 16, 1811. He comes from a family of Quakers, his father, Jacob Bright, having set up a hand-loom in 1802 in the neighborhood of Rochdale, thus laying the foundation of the important cotton-spinning industry which the sons developed.

His earnestness, common-sense estimate of every question and his marked faculty for impressing the common people with homely arguments, have been widely attributed to his Quaker training and simplicity of early manners. He was in part educated at Ackworth, a well-known Friends' school, and latter went to school at York and Newton. In February, 1827, when a little more than fifteen years old, he entered his father's business, but was already so much interested in public affairs that, in 1830, he began to speak at temperance meetings near Rochdale.

In 1833 young Bright made his first visit to the continent, and during the next few years made brief visits to France, Germany and the East. His observations during these travels formed the subject of some lectures before the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society.

When the question of national education

came before the public in 1835, Mr. Bright was first brought into contact with Richard Cobden, of Manchester. Up to the time of Cobden's death, in 1865, the great free-trade leader had no more enthusiastic ally than John Bright.

At first the work of Bright and Cobden was directed to the extension of primary education. Neither was an original member of the Anti-corn-law Association, formed at Manchester in 1838; but when, at Cobden's suggestion, the association was changed into the National Anti-corn-law League, Mr. Bright's name was second on the list of the committee, and he and his father, Jacob Bright, contributed to the fund. In 1841, at Cobden's invitation, Bright entered the struggle against the corn laws, which first brought him prominently before the public. He attacked the problem on moral rather than an political problem on moral rather than on political

In 1843 he was nominated for Parliament as representative of Durham, and though at first defeated he was elected at a second contest after his opponent had been un-seated for bribery. On the seventh day tof August, 1843, John Bright delivered his first speech in Parliament in support of a motion concerning the customs revenues, and was largely instumental in winning over Sir Robert Peel and securing the abo-lition of the corn laws.

Mr. Bright's next work was in opposition to a movement upon behalf of operators in factories proposing to fix the legal day's work at ten hours. He maintained that the workmen and their employes should be left to regulate their mutual relations; but even his own work people forwarded a pe-tition to Parliament in favor of the bill, and in June 1847 it became a law. That Mr. Bright's position did not seriously affect his popularity was shown in his election to Parliament the same year for Manchester. The important subjects upon which he worked at that time were various proposals for the relief of Ireland and the search for a supply of cotton outside of

Mr. Bright shared with Cobden the ab-horrence of war which led to the peace congresses of that time. He also opposed the demand for increased armaments which followed the coup d' etat of 1852 in France. When England drifted into war with Russia, Mr. Bright opposed the government and his own constituents, and in 1855 he made some memorable speeches against the continuance of the war. In 1856 he re-tired from Parliament, but was returned

by Birmingham in August 1857. While actively at work in favor of the extension of the franchise, the civil war in this country divided England. John Bright was conspicuous in support of the Union, though his own business and that of the whole cotton manufacturing districts suffered terribly. As a member of the Society of Friends it was no surprise to find him standing like a rock upon the side of the North. On May 8, 1861, Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons that, after consulting the law officers of bishop of the Episcopal Church. The ceremony of investing the Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight with Episcopal authority began America must be recognized as a belligerent

are governed now-I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testiment-I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States government, could have been different from what it is at this moment. If the thirty-three or thirty-four States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I can see nothing but disaster and confusion through-out the whole of that continent."

In this connection the subjoined letter is

Rochdale, March 21, 1864.

Dear Sir—Your letter of 10th February has reached me, conveying to me a copy of the resolutions passed by the Denver Council of the Union League of America. May I ask you to convey my warm thanks to the gentlemen who, "from under the shadow of the Rocky mountains," have expressed their satisfaction at the course I have taken in connection with your great struggle for freedom and national integrity. From the first I have regarded your great conflict as one in which all living men, and all generations of men yet to live, have a deep interest, for I have felt that the failure of your free institutions, and of your government, would tend to perpetuate all that is evil in the governments of Europe, and to shut out the hope of freedom to mankind. The English people will rejoice when your war is over, with slavery swept from your continent, and the integrity of your great country is restored. Our governing class and our rich people have had little sympathy with you, but the great body of the nation has been sound, and wishes to live in perpetual amity with their countrymen on your continent.

I thank you for your kind letter, and heartily than all the gentlemen associated with you in the resolutions you have sent to me. We are separated by mountains and by ocean, but we think the same thoughts for the freedom of men. I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Simeon Whiteley, Esq., Denver, Col., U. S. A. ROCHDALE, March 21, 1864.

After the close of our war, Mr. Bright returned to his labors on behalf of extending the franchise; he spoke at meeting after meeting, and had the satisfaction of seeing the minority in favor of this reform grow steadily, until even the Conservative party finally passed a bill which, in some respects, was beyond what the Liberals had first proposed. In December, 1868, Mr. Bright became President of the Board of Trade under Mr. Gladstone, and proved to be less of a firebrand in office than his opponents had predicted. In 1870 ill health compelled him to resign his post, although for a few years after he followed the work of Par-Simeon Whiteley, Esq., Denver, Col., U. S. A. years after he followed the work of Parliament more or less actively. In August, 1873, Mr. Bright was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he held until the defeat of the Gladstone party in the following year. Mr. Bright again became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1880, when Gladstone returned to power, but resigned in 1882, when the government began war in Egypt. Mr. Bright felt that he could not conscientiously continue in office and countenance bloodshed. John Bright was married in November, 1839, to Elizabeth Priestman, the eldest daughter of Jonathan Priestman, of New-castle. His wife died in 1841, and he was married again in 1849 to Margaret E. Leatham, daughter of a banker of Wakefield. There have been four sons and three daughters from this marriage

The separation of John Bright from the bulk of the Liberal party on the Irish question is the only incident in his career which really dimmed its splendor. Almost from his entrance into the House of Com-mons he made himself the outspoken and uncompromising champion of Irish wrongs. He boldly justified, or at all events excused, Irish turbulence and disorder, in view of the cruel and oppressive character of the land laws, and the existence of an alien church establishment, at a time when the Irish Catholics had in the House of Com-mons few or no other defenders. He was one of Mr. Gladstone's most vigorous and effective supporters in disestablishing the Anglican Church in 1872, and he was equally stanch in assisting in the passage of the land acts of 1870 and 1881. But further than this he was not prepared to go. With the Irish national idea he never appears to have had much sympathy, and when the franchise bill of 1884 brought and when the franchise bill of 1884 brought into the House eighty-six Irish members, many of them fanatical and unmannerly, and some rather ostentatiously indifferent to Mr. Bright's claims on Irish gratitude, he became completely alienated from the Irish, and proved one of the most powerful and event truculent opponents of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule. His irritability stone's scheme of home rule. His irritability ander the criticism which his abandonment of his old friends excited sometimes led him into utterances of such inconsistency as to give color to the charge that he had changed his earlier political opinions; but the general disposition of Englishmen has been to remember only the great service he had rendered to the Liberal cause in the days of his victor and to set down his the days of his vigor, and to set down his latter-day aberrations to age and ill health.

William Robertson, in his book upon the "Life and Times of John Bright," says of Bright's personal appearance: "He may be described as robust of frame, five feet nine inches in height, broad-chested, and of graceful deportment. His face is broad and full, and decidedly Sayon; his forehead high and decidedly Saxon; his forehead high, expansive and prominent, bordered with venerable locks, silvered by time. Dark and heavy brows overhang his keen eyes, which are of a tender blue, full of sweet gravity and wonderfully intellectual, which can flash fire or melt into tears and continue all who come within the sphere captivate all who come within the sphere of their influence. When animated during a speech, his comely Saxon features brighten into unmistakable beauty. The whole en into unmistakable beauty. The whole has an expression of fine intellectual dignity, candor, serenity and lofty, gentlemanly repose. For the last thirty years or more his oratory has been so popular that when he has given his promise to address a meeting in any town, the number of persons applying for admission tickets has exceeded by thousands that which the building could accommodate and so welcomes. ing could accommodate; and so valuable are his speeches considered that at these meetings about sixty reporters are present, who record every sentence."

A MEXICAN DISASTER.

Foundering of an Excursion Steamer, Accompanied by Serious Loss of Life.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26.—The steamer Ocotlan foundered on Lake Chapala, near Guadalajara. A large excursion party was on board at the time. Twenty bodies have been recovered, and many more are known to be still in the wreck.

A later dispatch reports that fifty bodies have been recovered from the wreck. Efforts are being made to raise the steamer, when it is expected additional bodies will be secured.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Anti-Foreign Feeling in China Continues Violent-The Famine in the Central Provinces. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 .- The Occidental and Oriental steamer Arabic arrived late last night, bringing Hong Kong news to Feb. 28 and Yokohama advices to March 11. In Shanting the anti-foreign excitement runs high. Feb. 23, at Cheefoo, the Europeans feared an attack from mutinous troops. It was reported that the Chinese troops were meeting at the fort and that the mutineers proposed marching against the custom-house and other places. As no man-of-war was there intense excitement prevailed. No attack was made, however.

A missionary from Chi Hai Yu states that
the Chinese in that city have posted placards outside various foreign residences notifying the tenants that they intend to massacre all Christians before long. The rebels are supposed to number 2,500. On Feb. 22, 500 soldiers were sent to intercept them, but could find no indications of the enemy, who are supposed to have gone in-

The Chinese authorities declare the reports of famine in Central China are exaggerated, but great suffering is admitted to exist in the northern provinces.

A Priest Who Talked Too Freely. LONDON, March 26 .- On the occasion of the Czar's last visit to the fortress cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the anni-

tion, and he was pronounced insane and confined to an asylum. His friends, how-ever, assert that he is sane.

Thirty Lives Lost at Sea.

Manila, March 26.-The Spanish steamer Mindano has been sunk by collision with the Spanish steamer Visayas. Thirty of her crew and passengers were drowned. The Visayas has arrived at Manila in a badly damaged condition. Both vessels were engaged in the local trade.

Foreign Notes. The Paris Galois says General Boulanger is suffering from the opening of an old wound and has been compelled to resort to the use of morphine.

A papal rescript will shortly be issued conferring upon the Washington Catholic University a monopoly of superior education for the Catholic clergy of America.

The London News understands that the proposed Parnell banquet has been abandoned, owing to inability to obtain any building in a central position large enough for the occasion.

According to the desire of the Canadian episcopacy, the Pope has issued a brief designating the manner in which the property to be restored to the Jesuits in the Dominion is to be divided, namely: One hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the Jesuits, \$100,000 to the Catholic bishops, and \$140,000 to the Montreal University.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Canadian Accused of Embezzlement Slays His Two Daughters and His Wife.

GUELPH, Ont., March 26.-W. Harvey, book-keeper for J. W. Lyon, and at one time accountant for E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, was arrested this morning charged with embezzling \$4,000 from his employer, and was shortly afterward bailed out by Dr. Lett. During the forenoon Harvey purchased a revolver. The chief of police had occasion to visit Harvey's residence during the afternoon and found the house closed. Forcing entrance.

saw Harvey's little the front bed-room, with her head in a pool of blood. A bloody hole in her head told the means by which she had met her death Turing from this awful sight, he found the eldest daughter lying beside a bed, dead. The chief then went down stairs and found Mrs. Harvey with a similar bullet wound.
Further search revealed nothing more, and
no clew was found to the perpetrator of
the triple murder. Harvey was seen driving toward Schaw station, and it is thought
he took a train for Toronto. Harvey was
superintendent of St. George's Church Sun-

TORONTO, Ont., March 26.-W. A. Harvey, of Guelph, who murdered his wife and two daughters this morning, was arrested here this evening by detective Black. He was standing unconcernedly at the corner of King and Yonge streets, smoking a cigar, when arrested. On his person was found a new five-chambered revolver, with three empty cartridges recently discharged, and two chambers still loaded. He is apparently insane. He had sent a message to his son, who works in the city, asking him to walk down town and stay with him over night. The son had gone to Guelph on re-ceipt of the news of the murder, and the message fell into the hands of the police, thus setting them on Harvey's track.

ROBERT GARRETT.

Sensational Story Relating to the Abandoning of His Proposed Trip to Mexico.

BALTIMORE, March 26.-The action of Robert Garrett's party in visiting Thomasville, Ga., instead of going to the City of Mexico, as it was announced they would on leaving Ringwood, N. J., is explained by a telegram from San Antonio, Tex., in today's American. The dispatch says that Mexican papers have been publishing daily dispatches describing Garrett's trip thither, and estimating his wealth up to one hundred millions of dollars. A band of halfbreed desperadoes read them, and planned to stop Garrett's train when it entered Mexican territory. They were to be heavily armed, and were to seize Mr. Garrett, and those of his party whom they thought advisable to detain, and hold them prisoners in a cave until the relatives in Balti-more should come down with a large for ransom. The plan might succeeded laws got drunk and talked about the scheme to a crony in a San Antonio saloon, one day last week. The fellow was a Mexican and he talked in a low tone, but a decated it to his superiors. The Garrett party were informed, and thought it safer to change their plans and go to Thomasville and Jacksonville, which they did. A letter received in Baltimore, yesterday, from one of Mr. Garrett's party states that the trip to Mexico has been abandoned for reasons best known to Mr. Garrett and his friends. The letter further states that Mr. Garrett has been much benefited by his trip, and is now in excellent health and spirits. The story from San Antonio has created much excitement in Baltimore business and financial circles, and, while not much credence is given to it, it is thought that it may be true. At the Garrett banking-house it is said that the change of plans was merely a fancy of a sick man.

Robbery in Western Pennsylvania. Uniontown, Pa., March 26.—Robbery appears to be becoming epidemic in Fayette county. Lewis Hunter was in Uniontown Saturday and late at night started for his home at White Rock. When beyond Hoydentown, amountain hamlet, he turned into a bridle path through the forest to shorten his route, and had only proceeded a short distance when three men sprang out of the bushes, grasped his horse on each side and demanded his money. Mr. Hunter fought, dug his knees into the horse, and the spirited animal sprang off and started on a dead run through the forest. The highwaymen fired half a dozen rounds after him, but did not hit him, owing to the darkness. Hunter claims to know one of his assailants, but has not yet made any information. It is evident others are profiting by the terror inspired by the McClellandtown band, and under cover of their dentown, amountain hamlet, he turned into landtown band, and under cover of their fame are operating, hoping the blame may attach to other outlaws.

Calves at \$5,000 Aplece. WATERLOO, Ia., March 26.-Judge Lene-WATERLOO, Ia., March 26.—Judge Lenehan's decision in the latest phase of the apparently interminable Jones county calf case was filed yesterday. He overruled the motion of the defense for a verdict against the plaintiff on the special findings of the jury, and rendered judgment against the defendants for \$1,000 and costs, which will amount to \$3,500 or more. The only one of seven defendants who was exempted from the judgment was Harmon Kellar, and he died last week. The defense will take the case to the Supreme Court on the claim case to the Supreme Court on the claim that the special findings of the jury were to the effect that the defendants were acting under advice of counsel when they had the plaintiff indicted, in 1874, for larceny. The four calves that were the origin of this trouble promise to cost over \$20,000 when the case is finally ended, if all expenses and costs are taken into account.

Charge Against General Hartranft. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26.—During the discussion of a boiler insurance bill in the House, to-day, Representative Baker, of Delaware county, made some serious charges against ex-Governor Hartranft, and alleged that as the president of the board of trustees of the Norristown Asylum tically live in Washington all the year America must be recognized as beliegerent power, and on the 13th there appeared a proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Bright first spoke publicly on the subject at a meeting of his townsmen, at Rochdale, on Aug. 1. "No man," he said, "is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men in their public life have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot for the life of me see, upon any of those principles upon which states are appeared a proclamation of the subject at a meeting of his father's death, a strange scene occurred. The officiating priest, who presented the crucifix for the homage of his sovereign, said to the Czar: "Your Majesty's greatest enemies are of your own household. Beware of Minister Vorontzow, [Minister of the Imperial Household] and M. Pobiedonostzow Procurator-general of the latter became collector of Philadelphia, desired to break down General Hartranft, who was a rival candidate for the collectorship.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE

A List of Nominations, Consisting Chiefly of Selections for Minor Offices.

Robert V. Belt, of Maryland, for Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and B. F. White for Governor of Montana.

The Postmaster-General Makes Changes Among Railway Mail Superintendents.

The Senate Not Likely to Adjourn Before the Latter Part of the Coming Week-Probabilities About the General Land Office.

NOMINATIONS.

Territorial Officers and an Assistant Com-

missioner of Indian Affairs. WASHINGTON, March 26.-The President sent the following nominations to the Sen-

ate to-day:

Second Lieutenant Wm. A. A. Merrier, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant. Assistant Paymaster Harry R. Sullivan, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the

rancis E. Warren, of Wyoming Territory, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory. Benj. F. White, of Dillon, Mont., to be Governor of Montana.

Lee Moorhouse, of Oregon, to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla agency in

Robert V. Belt, of Maryland, to be Assist-ant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Oscar M. Spellman, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Arkansas. Charles C. Waters, of Arkansas, to be United States attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas.

Postmasters—James M. Clark, at New
Castle, Pa.; Charles W. Jones, Martinsville, Va.; William L. Pierce, Gainesville, Tex.; William B. Hodge, jr., Marshall, Ill.; Har-per Brosius, Alliance, O.; Zacariah Grayson, Prescott, Ark.; James F. George, Darda-nelle, Ark.; Walter W. Brashear, Russell-

ville, Ark.; George Budd, Bozeman, M. T.; James M. Moore, Anaconda, M. T.; John D. Hogue, Tacoma, W. T. Robert V. Belt, nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was born in Maryland, and is about forty-five years old. He enlisted in a Maryland regiment early in the war and served with credit until its close, when he was appointed to a responsible position in the War Department. In April, 1882, he was transferred to the Interior Department and appointed chief of the Indian division in the office of the Secretary, which position he has since held. His thorough familiarity with Indian affairs, gained by close application and intelligent study, has been of great and acknowledged service to Secretaries Kirkwood, Teller, Lamar and Vilas, under whom he has served, and each personally urged his appointment upon the high ground of merit and fitness. Mr. Belt has always been a consistent Republican. has always been a consistent Republican.
Oscar Spellman, marshal for the Eastern
district of Arkansas, is a resident of Swanlake, Ark. He served in the war with dis-

tinction and afterward was engaged in planting and mercantile pursuits near Pine Bluffs. Charles C. Waters, nominated for United States attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas, held that office from 1876 to 1885. He was removed by President Cleveland. He has lately been practicing law at Little Rock. His appointment and that of Mr. Spellman were based on the recommenda-

tion of ex-Senator Clayton, Col. Logan H. Roots and others. Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Zacariah T. Walrod, to be United States

attorney for the Indian Territory; Thomas B. Needles, to be United States marshal for the Indian Territory; James M. Schackelford, to be judge of the United States Court of the Indian Territory; James Tanner, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Jeremiah Sullivan, to be collector of customs for Montana and Washington; David M. Lines, nontana and washington; David M. Lines, to be special examiner of drugs, etc., at New Orleans; Seligman Brothers, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London; George W. McBride, to be collector of customs for Michigan; Charles J. Edwards, to be collector of customs for Minnesota; Charles M. Bradshaw, to be collector at Puget Sound, W. T., and the following postmasters: John R. Crane, Jamestown, O.; Joseph K. Johnston, Co-shocton, O.; John C. Witchloe, Rockdale, Tex.; George D. Breed, Chilton, Wis.; John M. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wis.; Theodore Burr, Lancaster, Wis.; James D. Neville, Bloomington, Ill.; W. H. Cullimere, Centralia, Ill.; Allen Chadwick, Armourdale, Kan.; James L. King, Topeka, Kan.; Ed F. Jones, Holton, Kan.; Charles J. Wonser, Tama, Ia,; John E. Mole, Adams, Mass.

Rallway Mail Superintendents.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The Postmastergeneral to-day, acting upon the co-recommendation of General Superintendent Bell, of the railway mail service, appointed the following-named division superintendents of the railway mail-service: W. H. Bigelow, first division, Boston, vice George E. Dean, resigned; R. C. Jackson, second division, New York city, vice W. F. Doolittle, resigned; C. W. Vickery, third division, Washington, D. C., vice Eugene Carrington, resigned; L. M. Terrell, fourth division, Atlanta, Ga., vice H. M. Turner, resigned; George W. Pepper, ninth division, Cleveland, O., vice F. B. Dodge, resigned. With the single exception of Mr. Pepper, the appointees named above were displaced during the last administration—Mr. Bigelow in 1885, Mr. Jackson in 1888, Mr. Vickery in 1888 and Mr. Terrell in 1886. Mr. Pepper is the clerk in charge of the New York and Chicago railway postoffice. General Su-Chicago railway postoffice. General Su-perintendent Bell, in speaking of these changes, said that they were made solely in the interest of good service. The men who are to-day reinstated have been for many years closely identified with the railway service, and its efficiency is largely due to their ability and energy. The resignations of the outgoing superintendents were requested, with the assurance that there was nothing known to the department prejudicial to their good name.

READY TO DEPART.

Senators Anxious to Leave, but They Are Likely to Be Detained a Few Days. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-Nearly every Senator who expects to leave Washington at the end of the present extraordinary session of the Senate has his personal effects packed, and his wife, if she be in the city, has her Saratoga in the hall of the house, strapped ready for the expressman. It was expected that the Senate, would adjourn on Friday, but the death of Justice Matthews lost the Senate two actual days of work, and the inability of the President to agree upon a minister to England makes it a necessity that the Senate shall remain in session a few days longer.
The Senate will probably adjourn the middle of next week. It may continue until Friday of next week.
There are about a dozen Senators who pracround, and they will remain here till the hot term begins, when they will go to their constituents for a visit or the seaside top constituents for a visit or the seaside for recreation. Eight or ten members of the House also have residences here, and remain in Washingto all the year round. The adjournment of the extra session of the Senate does not mean the abandonment of the occupation of office-seeking, neither does it mean that all of the office-seekers will stay away from Washington. The work, however, will be conducted